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REVIEWS

Lucian's Atticism: The Morphology of the Verb. By Roy J. Deferrari. Princeton University Dissertation. Princeton: Princeton University Press (1916). Pp. ix + 85.

As "the first results of an extended study of Lucian's language", Dr. Deferrari has classified and presented a large amount of material bearing upon verb-forms in Lucian. The work appears to have been well and carefully done, and its results should be of great value to future editors. In addition to full collections of evidence, the author has worked out a solution of certain knotty textual problems, such as those presented by $\gamma\iota(\gamma)\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\gamma\iota(\gamma)\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omega$ (pages 36 ff.) and by the confusion between $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ and $\epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (61 ff.).

The canons thus established throw some light upon the question of the authenticity of certain pieces in the Lucianic corpus. The author thinks that his new evidence is by itself almost enough to condemn as spurious the Longaevi, Soloeceista, Iudicium Vocalium, Asinus, and Amores. It would be safer to suspend judgment until the rest of the evidence is in, especially in the case of the Iudicium Vocalium, from which only two Hellenistic forms are cited.

Of more general interest is the demonstration that Lucian wrote a comparatively pure Attic style. Whereas some scholars have thought that many Atticisms in our manuscripts were due to an Atticising recension of the text, the truth is that "Lucian was more Attic, not less Attic, than as we know him". We cannot, however, share the author's opinion that practically all variations from the Attic norm "are the results of a definite purpose, not of ignorance". Probably such a statement as this would not be true of any writer of a dialect no longer spoken; the task which the Atticists set themselves was beyond human ability as well as utterly foolish.

The first three chapters (on $\tau\tau$ or $\sigma\sigma$, $\sigma\mu$ or μ , and ν Moveable) do not properly belong to a treatise on the morphology of the verb. They are matters of phonology, and call for treatment from the point of view of the history of sounds. The chapter on $\tau\tau$ or $\sigma\sigma$ is particularly unsatisfactory. No clear distinction is made between literary (originally Epic) words such as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ and words which belonged to the Attic or Hellenistic vernacular. Neither is $\sigma\sigma$ from $\theta\epsilon\iota$ (in $\kappa\omicron\rho\theta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$) distinguished from $\sigma\sigma$ representing earlier $\kappa\acute{\iota}$. In this connection we note that reference is made to old editions of Brugmann's and Hirt's Grammars, and that there is no mention of Buck's Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects, of Thumb's works on the dialects, the $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta$, and the modern language, or of Nachmanson's works on Hellenistic Greek.

Grace of style is scarcely to be expected in a statistical dissertation—even in one devoted to the study of style; but there is no excuse for such phrases as "the final ν in the spoken language was audibly pronounced", "the general run of Atticists", "the futuristic sense".

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

'WORK IN CAESAR

In many Caesar classes all thought of the story has been made subordinate to drill on forms. Study of forms, however, should be only the means to the end, reading of Latin. The Caesar class of my own School days called for translation first and drill on forms following that. As a result, all interest was centered on the getting of the translation and immediately thereafter each pupil sat back hoping that no chance question would fall to his lot. When it did, there was a grand scramble, a guess, and it was all over until the next shot, without our feeling the last part of the class had any connection with the first.

To all pupils Caesar should be a real man with all the qualities and the characteristics ascribed to him in Professor Lodge's article (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 10. 106-110). The best place for the consideration of these points is the class and the work can best be done when the material is new. I have tried a method very successfully—sight translation before the advance lesson is assigned. This makes the drill on forms a vital part of the work; the analysis of the sentence, the case-constructions and the word-order *must* be considered. Likewise, here is the opportunity for interpretation by the pupil as the new words and additional details come to his attention and he is forced to take notice of them by the teacher. Enthusiasm is generated by the very use of new material. Besides, the method produces an ability to read more rapidly. The sight work in class carries with it all the fun and joy of solving a puzzle. The recitation lesson is really a review. The real studying of Latin is done in class under direct supervision.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

MABELLE RAE McVEIGH.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 131st meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday, March 2. Professor A. J. Carnoy, of the University of Pennsylvania (late of the University of Louvain) spoke on The Classics in Belgium—the development of classical study in Belgium, the history of the University of Louvain, the great scholars connected with it, the development of State education in Belgium down to 1914, and the priceless literary treasures destroyed in the burning of Louvain, not by shell fire but by deliberate incendiarism officially ordered.

Professor Stephen Langdon, of the University of Oxford, spoke of English classical training, and of its thoroughly practical results in the work accomplished by England's classically trained statesmen, soldiers and colonial administrators. As a personal friend of Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener, he told how the former could turn unhesitatingly from brilliant ex tempore speech in English to brilliant ex tempore speech in Latin, and how the latter could quote with ease from a wide range of Latin and Greek authors.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

NOCTES ATTICAE

Noctes Atticae, the Classical Society of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., meets bi-weekly. It is studying Roman antiquities—Children, Education, Parental Authority, the House, A Roman Day, Festivals, and Trade. The Society, now in its fourth year, has had a flourishing existence. Its activities include Latin plays in the original, dramatic readings from Plautus, Terence, and Theocritus, and discussions of articles in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY.

KATHLEEN R. EAGAN, *Secretary*.